

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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Mao and Chou are being urged in Peking by younger party leaders to take a firmer stand toward Moscow. Liu Shao Chi, who recently became a more prominent figure, forwarded to Moscow concrete demands through party channels. His repeated onslaughts against "modern Revisionism" are also intended to give point to Red-Chinese wishes, for example regarding its participation in a summit conference.

The following alleged Soviet tendencies are particularly criticized by Peking:

- a. The reconstruction aid of the East Bloc for Red China is injuriously affected by the fact that the Seven-Year Plan follows only egoistic Soviet aims.
- b. Moscow pays too much interest to the Near and Middle East and neglects the Far East.
- c. Moscow does not push hard enough the admission Peking's to the UN and, in preparing a summit conference, does not pay enough attention to Red Chinese interests.

Radical groups within the Central Committee of the Chinese CP, therefore, advocate special Red-Chinese moves in order to draw the general attention again to problems in the Far East.

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The proponents of these tactics which would necessarily collide with preparations for a summit conference, count on the fact that opinions on the usefulness of a summit conference in the near future differ also in the Kremlin. It is expected by Peking that Moscow will send Voroshilov or Koslov to Peking in order to come to a new coordination of opinions

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Comment. The above information, along with numerous other reports, tends to indicate that Khrushchev's present policy is to a large extent determined by Peking's attitude. It cannot definitely be said in how much Peking cooperates with strictly orthodox circles within the Soviet CP leadership; it is, however, believed that Peking's present activity within the East Bloc is the result of its own initiative. Khrushchev is thus being forced, in his own interest as well as with regard to Moscow's position within the Communist world, to take the lead of the reactionary-orthodox movement and - nilly-willy - to execute measures such as the announcement of Nagy's and Malster's execution, which may jeopardize his successful foreign policy not only in the West but also with the large neutral countries. With regard to Peking's possibilities for an own initiative it cannot be overlooked that Red China, for the time being, depends on the USSR economically as well as militarily. However, in the long run, the mentality of the Red-Chinese leaders may become an important factor. In this connection, mention should be made of a statement by the Red Chinese defense minister who said that,

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in case of an atomic war and upon an assumed loss of 200 million people, China would still have a population of 400 millions and, after the loss of another 200 millions, the remaining 200 millions would represent a population large enough further to guarantee China's position as world power.

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E. Armed Forces

I. USSR and "United" Forces (Warsaw Pact)

On 15 May 1958, Gen Fiodor Lisitsyn was mentioned as Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Group of Soviet Forces in Poland (press).

Comment. One Col Fiodor Yakovlevich Lisitsyn who was promoted to the rank of Brig Gen and awarded the Suvorov Order Second Class on 12 July 1945 is assumed to be identical with the above-mentioned Lisitsyn. Above info needs confirmation since, only in February 1958, Maj Gen Stegni had been mentioned as successor of Army Gen Galitski as Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Group of Soviet Forces in Poland.

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II. GDR

Recruiting and Replacements

Following is the statement which is to be signed by GDR students volunteering for military training:

My Socialist fatherland is being threatened by the atomic armament in West Germany. The GDR is an integral factor in the Socialist camp. In view of the war threat of the Bonn NATO policy, it is my conviction that, as a young Socialist, I am morally obliged to protect and even risk my life for, the achievements brought about by the sacrifices during the struggle of the workers' class. I unambiguously side with Socialism to be built up under SED leadership and am ready to fight against Imperialism and NATO policy. Whenever Party or Government think it necessary, I shall therefore take up arms, since it is my personal interest to defend peace and Socialism. For this purpose I want to undergo military training.

I therefore declare my willingness to participate in reservist training with the NVA (and/or Red Cross and Civil Air Defense) at any time and regardless of personal interests. I know that military service requires revolutionary discipline and obedience. I am ready to take the military oath and to abide by the points of this statement.

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Comment. Female students receive Red Cross and Civilian Air Defense training. About 2 weeks after the beginning of the first course, the students had to take the following oath:

I swear faithfully to serve my fatherland, the GDR, to protect it against all enemies when so ordered by the Workers' and Farmers' Government, even under risk of my life, to observe obedience toward my superiors and always and everywhere to guard the honor of our Republic and the NVA.

III. Rumania

Withdrawal of Soviet Troops

According to press reports, a first group of Soviet units left the Braila Danube harbor for the USSR (press of 14 Jun 1958).

Comment. The withdrawal was executed within the framework of a Soviet announcement of 27 May 1958, according to which all Soviet units were to be withdrawn from Rumania. The Galata-Braila-Focșani area was believed occupied by the 25th Soviet Gds Mech Div.

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C. ArmyUSSR (GDR)1. Order of Battle

20,21 May Hermann-Goering Kaserne (1302), Dresden, reoccupied;
6 - 8 field hows towed by prime movers observed in the
installation [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Comment. According to weapons observed, it can be assumed
that elms u/1 Arty Brig/First Gds Mecc Army (Tk), elements of
which had so far been carried in Weissen and Koenigsbrueck, had
been transferred to Dresden. The whereabouts of the elms 4th Gds
AAA Div/First Gds Mecc Army (Tk) so far believed stationed in
this barracks could not yet be determined.

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2/3 Jun a new unit arrived at the Krueger Kaserne (5542),
Schwerin [REDACTED]

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Late May barracks installation on Kastaven Lake (2091), Fuersten-
berg vacated; sentries removed, units allegedly transferred
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Comment. An advance detail had arrived at the Krueger
Kaserne in Schwerin as early as 21 May. Accord to observations
in Fuerstenberg and other reports, it can be assumed that the
Mts Rifle Regt/9th Gds Tank Div transferred from Fuerstenberg to
Schwerin.

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late May Soviet authorities allegedly announced the evacuation
of officers billets and the Soviet post office and
school on Muehlenstrasse and Fritz Reuter Strasse in
Neustrelitz on 1 July 1958 [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Comment. Measures reported indicate the possibility of
additional changes of quarters of the 9th Gds Tank Div.

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2. Training

Intensive training outside posts continued throughout the first
week in July. Artillery units kept rotating to know training
grounds for firing practices. In addition, an increasing number
of tank and mts rifle units, in some cases with major quantities
of billeting equipment and ammunition, transferred to training
grounds by rail and road, presumably for a prolonged period. Engr
units also left for further training at water training sites. The
following was observed:

a. Artillery Training:

- 4 - 9 Jun elms 34th Arty Div/GSFG were rotated to Altengrabow
for firing practices.
- 5 Jun a u/1 unit/Eighth Gds Army (Mecc) from Gera was
transferred, presumably to a firing range.

b. Tank and Mts Rifle Training

- 4 - 6 Jun the bulk 17th Gds Tank Regt/57th Gds Mts Rifle Div
(Mecc) from Weissenfels was transferred, presumably
to a summer camp.
- 5 Jun elms 20th Gds Mecc Div (Tk)/Eighth Gds Army (Mecc)
from Weimar and Jena were transferred, probably to
a training ground.

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- 5 Jun a tank unit of the 10th Gds Tank Div/Fourth Gds Mecc Army returned to Potsdam from a 14-day training at the Lieberose training grounds.
- 6 Jun tank firing details of the 1th Gds Mecc Div/Third Gds Mecc Army returned to Leipzig from the Justerbog training grounds.
- 7 Jun a tank unit 7th Gds Tank Div/Third Gds Mecc Army from Dessau was entrained, presumably for a training grounds.
- 7 Jun elms of a mts rifle regt/6th Gds Mecc Div/Fourth Gds Mecc Army were transferred from Bad Freienwalde to Lieberose.
- 11 Jun the bulk 68th Tank Regt/6th Gds Mecc Div left for a training grounds by road.

c. Engineer Training

- 23 May elms 45th Gds Engr Bn/39th Gds Mts Rifle Div (Mecc) from Sealfeld transferred, presumably for bridge construction training.
- 5 Jun large elms w/1 arph unit/Eighth Gds Army (mecc) from Gera transferred, presumably to a water training site on the Saale River

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Comment. The increasing training activity of artillery, tank and mts rifle units at almost all training grounds tends to indicate that intensive training at company and battalion level continued after June.

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Elms 57th Gds Mts Rifle Div (Mecc) transferred 4 weeks later than in 1957, presumably again to the summer camp at the Chudruf training grounds. The increasing training of engr units is normal for the present training phase.

4. High-Ranking Personnel

In May, Gen Eymochenko, who had been transferred from Perleberg to Magdeburg as deputy of the commanding general, was succeeded by Col Sharanov

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Comment. Col Sharanov thus became the commander of the 18th Mecc Div, with HQ in Perleberg-Fliezerhorst (53/2).

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D. Air Force**I. USSR****Organization and Location of Twenty-Fourth Air Army**

1. On 11 June 1958, Stendal airfield was reoccupied by at least 5 jet fighters [redacted]. On 9 June 1958, Tutow airfield was reoccupied by at least 4 naval jet fighters [redacted]

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Comment. The types of aircraft observed at the two airfields could not be definitely identified. It is possible that the aircraft at Tutow were Yak-25s. For a large period during the summer of 1957, Tutow airfield had been occupied by an alert unit of the Navy equipped with MIG-17s and about 2 IL-28s for target representation. No other changes were observed.

2. On 24 May 1958, Erfurt-Eindersleben airfield was temporarily occupied by 2 MIGs of Altenburg Fighter Regiment, 13 MIGs of Grossenhain Fighter Regiment, and 25 MIGs of Herseburg Fighter Regiment. The units arrived and took off one behind the other between about 0845 and 1500 [redacted]

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Comment.

It was learned that, in addition to landings on another airfield the time required for fighter recovery under wartime conditions was to be determined.

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II. Poland**Location of Troops**

1. The independent 8th Polish Air Signal Regiment, [redacted] with the assigned 1st, 2nd and 3rd companies, was located at Stolp airfield. The 4th and the 6th companies of this regiment were stationed at Marienburg while the post of the 7th through 10th companies was not known. The regiment was directly subordinate to the Headquarters for Air Defense (Home Defense) at Warsaw. The regimental staff consisted of the following personnel:

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a major as regimental commander,
a major as deputy regimental commander, 6 other officers, and
15 NCOs.

The 1st Company occupied signal posts at Stolp-Reitz airfield. Observation stopped in August 1957 [redacted]

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Comment. The 8th Air Signal Regiment at Staln has been confirmed.

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It is possible that the 7th through 10th Companies have been stationed there.

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3. In late May 1958, Schneidemühl-West airfield was not occupied by aircraft except for two MIG-15s which took off in a pair [redacted]

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[] Comment. The two Polish ground attack regiments at Schneidemuhl-West are under re-equipment from IL-10s to MiG-15s, apparently in the initial stage.

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4. In late May 1958, Brno-Tureany airfield was occupied by about 45 MiGs []

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[] Comment. A fighter regiment equipped with MiG-15/17s which is subordinated to the fighter division at Pardubice has been carried at Brno-Tureany. The two other regiments are assumed to be stationed at Pardubice.

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E. Navy**I. USSR****TALLIN Destroyer**

(See sketch, scale 1 : 500)

The following additional details on the destroyer of the TALLIN Class

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Dimensions

Overall length	135 meters
Length of load water line	130 meters
Maximum width	13.5 meters

Freeboard

Stem	7.8 meters
Amidships and aft	4.5 meters

Armament

2 x 100-mm twin-barreled AA guns in turret mounts
 4 x 37-mm four-barreled AA guns
 2 x 25-mm twin-barreled AA guns

10 torpedo tubes, with caliber of 53.3 cm in two quintuple mounts

Depth charges and mines.

Radar

Fire control: 1 SUN VISOR at ball-shaped AA command post
 2 HAWK SCREECHES for light AAA
 2 EGG CUPS for heavy AAA
 1 HALF BOY

Control device
for sea and air
targets:

1 SEA NET (new shape)
 1 HIGH SIEVE

Identification friend or foe: 3 "mattresses" replacing the YARD RAKE
 2 "bottle stoppers" replacing the SKI POLE

Radio, radio telephony:

1 radio direction finder (D/F)
 9 to 10 whip antennas

Night signal apparatus:

2, on either side of the main control position

Navigation device (?):

DIVER.

The constructional changes over 1956 observation included:

1. 2 covered positions for the radar crew
 - a. After edge of bridge in line with bridge deck; one cable runs directly from the HIGH SIEVE device into the room.
 - b. Fore end of abaft stack, between the supports of the main mast on aft bridge; one cable runs directly from the SEA NET into the room.

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2. 2 open positions with trackers on either side of after edge of abaft stack.
3. Extension of bridge bulwark by about 3 meters as far as trailing edge of bridge.

It is noteworthy that the bow sheer in the forecastle does not extend to the stem in a continuous curve as e.g. on the American flush-deck vessels, but that it shows 2 clearly visible breaks, one below the bridge and the other in line with the forward HAWK SCREECH position. Similar constructional features can be observed with vessels of the KOTLIN and RIGA Classes.

[redacted] 25X1
[redacted] the TALLIN at the pier in the harbor with a radome-like body mounted on the stem immediately behind the flag-staff. It is possible that a test piece for detection purposes is concerned [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] Comment. From the fact that the TALLIN destroyer has repeatedly been observed with admiral's flag on the foremast, it is concluded that she has at least temporarily been used as leading vessel.

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II. Poland

Building and Repair Yards of the Polish Central Shipyards

<u>Shipyard</u>	<u>Building berths/slip</u>	<u>Docks</u>	<u>Notes</u>
<u>Danzig</u>	5 building berths, 1 appr 170 meters 1 " berth " 200 " 1 " " " 300 " 1 sideslip, appr 150 meters (3 trawlers, one behind the other)	2 dry docks, 1 appr 100 meters 1 floating dock appr 130 meters 1 " " " 60 " 1 lifting pontoon, carrying capacity 1,700 tons 1 lifting pontoon, carrying capacity 1,500-tons	floating cranes: 1 x 100-tons carrying capacity 1 x 60-tons carrying capacity 2 or 3 x 20-ton carrying capacity
<u>Gdynia</u> (summary)	1 building berth, appr 100 meters 1 " " " 60 meters 1 slip for fishery craft 1 sideslip for small vessels 1 slip, at present out of operation	1 large dry dock under construction (?), appr 150 meters 1 floating dock, carrying capacity 10,000 tons 3 floating docks carrying capacity 1,800 tons 1 floating dock, carrying capacity 1,000 tons 2 floating docks for fishery craft	floating cranes: 1 x 120-ton carrying capacity 3 x 65-ton carrying capacity
<u>Gdansk</u> (summary)	3 building berths, 1 appr 100 meters 1 building berth 1 " " " appr 150 meters 1 " " (completion in 1960) 1 slip (previously used for submarines, and now for fishing cutters)	1 floating dock, carrying capacity 8,000 tons 1 floating dock, carrying capacity 3,000 tons 1 floating dock, carrying capacity 1,000 tons	floating cranes: 1 x 60-ton carrying capacity 1 x 20-ton carrying capacity

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F. Premilitary and Paramilitary Training

Poland

Premilitary and Paramilitary Organizations and Training

Four girls and 31 boys between 16 and 18 years of age participated in a first course on military signal communications (telephone, teletype and radio traffic) which was held by the "League of Friends of Soldiers" (LPZ) in Danzig between March and May 1957. Participants were advised to improve their knowledge by additional courses since allegedly, there were good possibilities for them with army, air force and police units. This was directed particularly toward the girls who had the best ratings. Similar courses followed at regular intervals [redacted]

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[redacted] Comment. First indication of employment of females with signal elements of Polish Armed Forces excluding the Navy.

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